

Fig.2

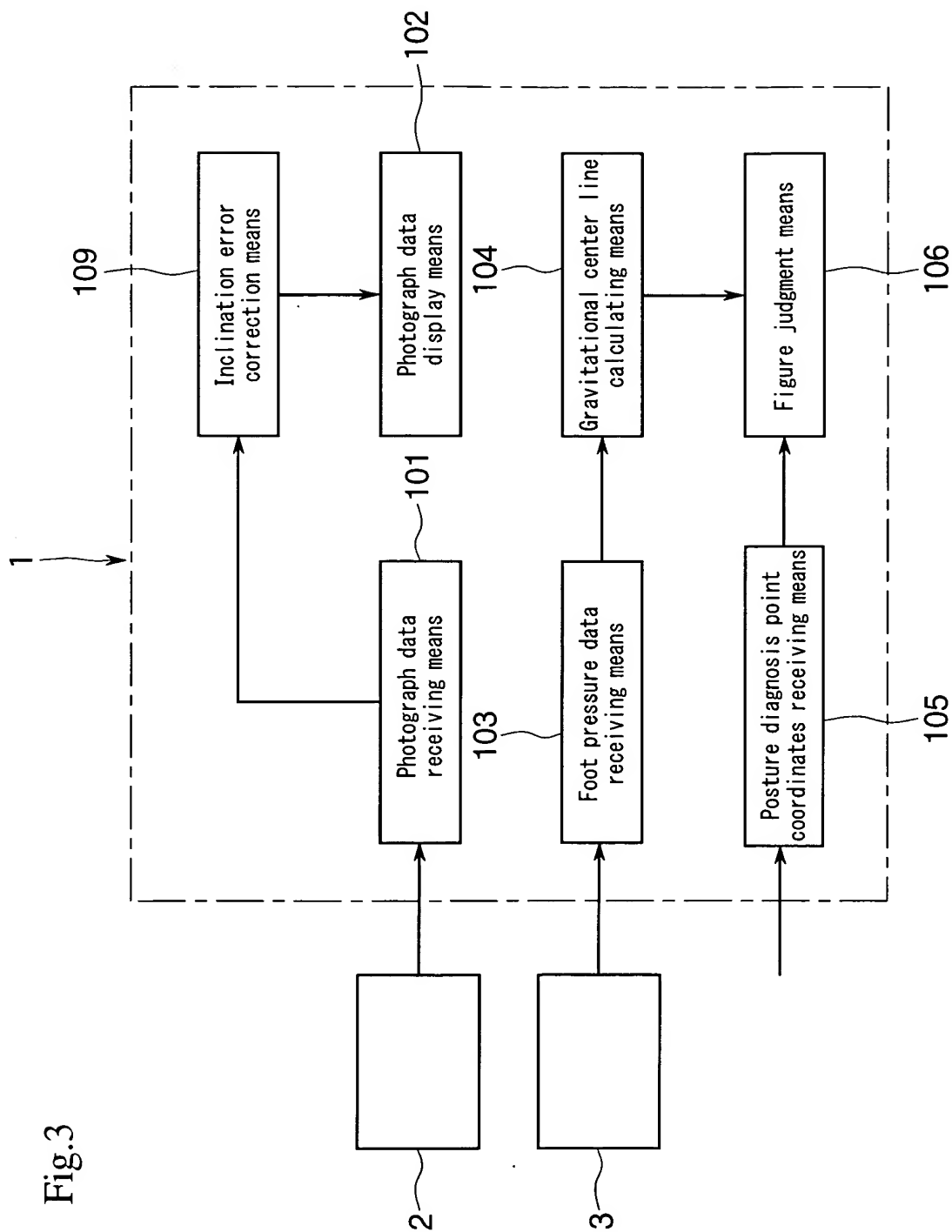


Fig.3

Fig.4

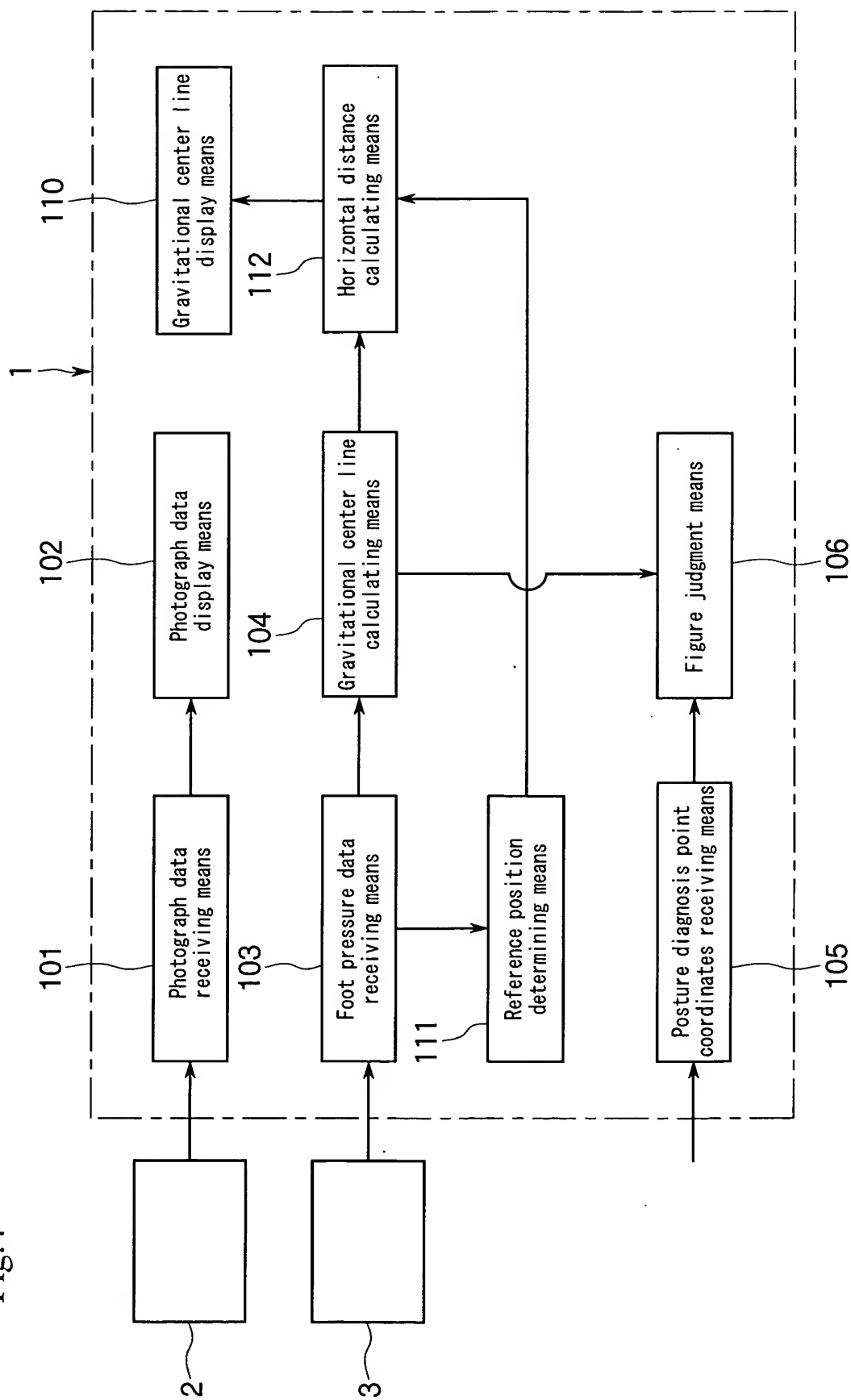


Fig.5

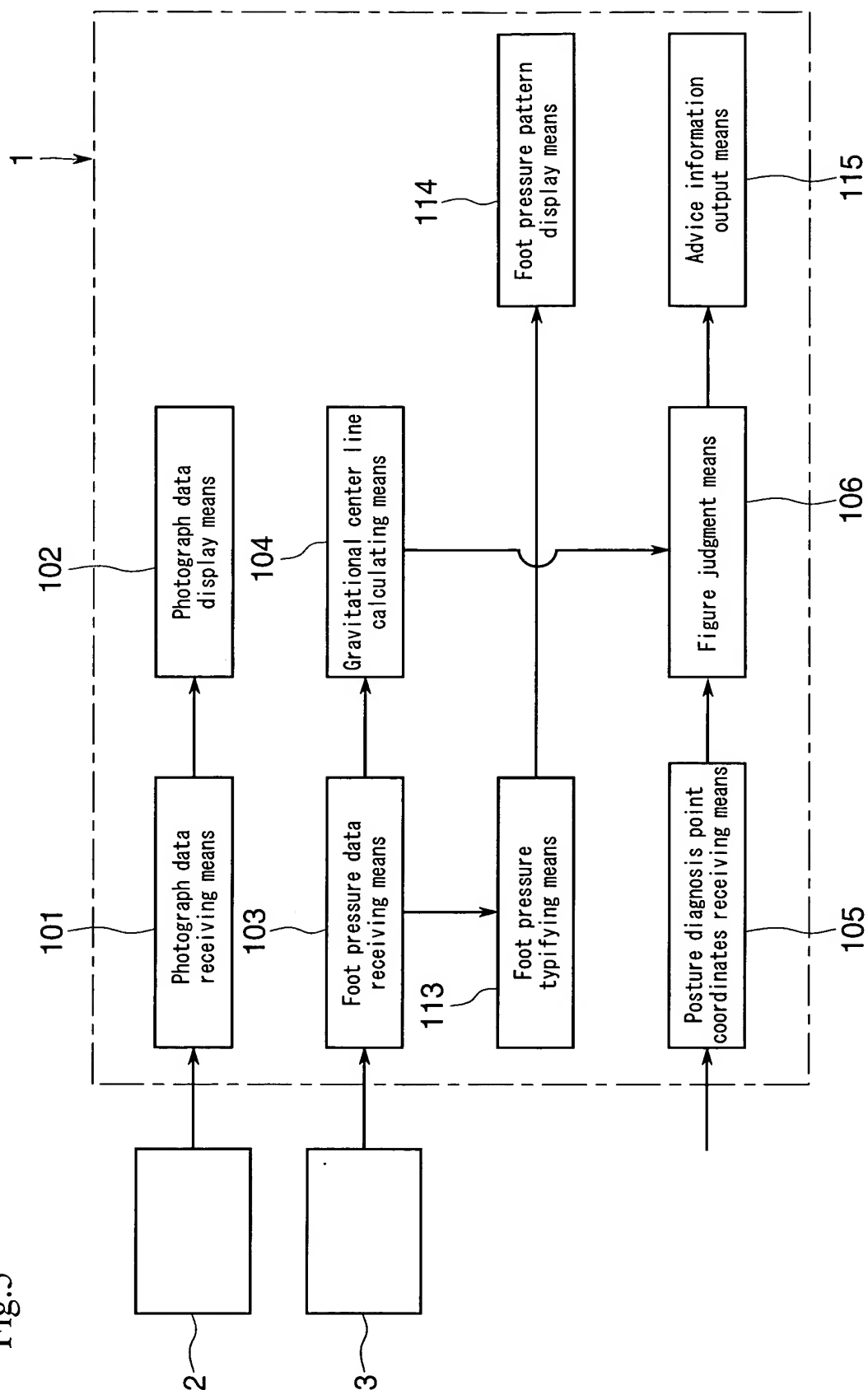


Fig.6

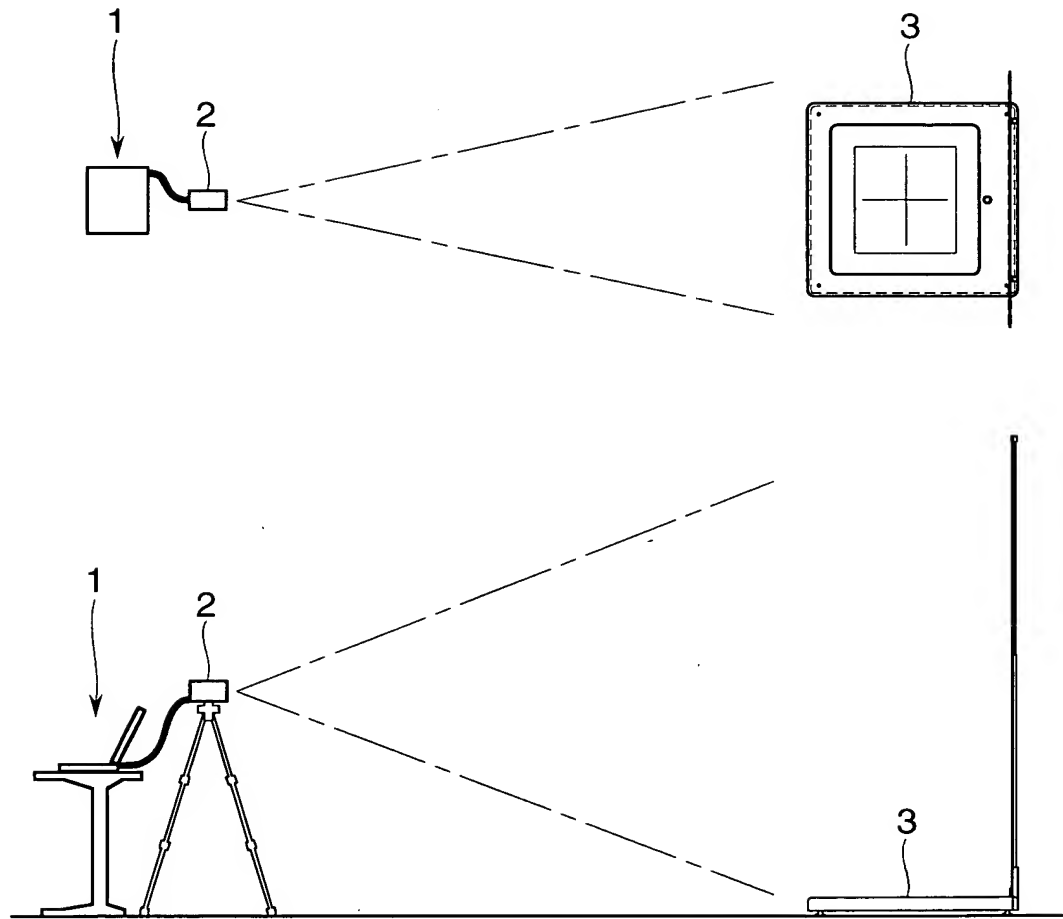


Fig.7

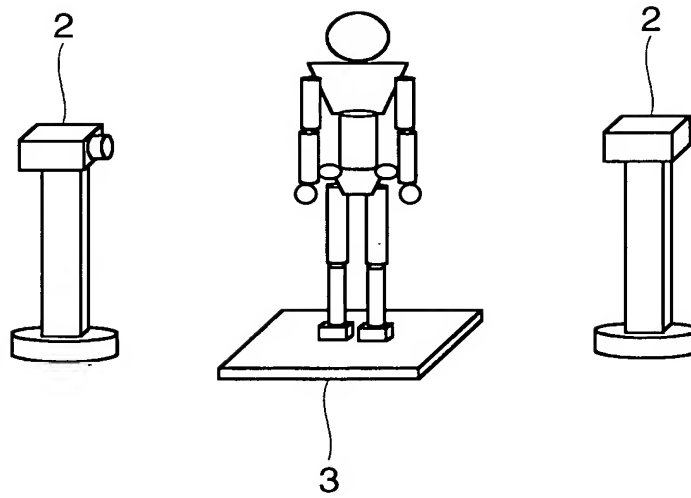


Fig.8

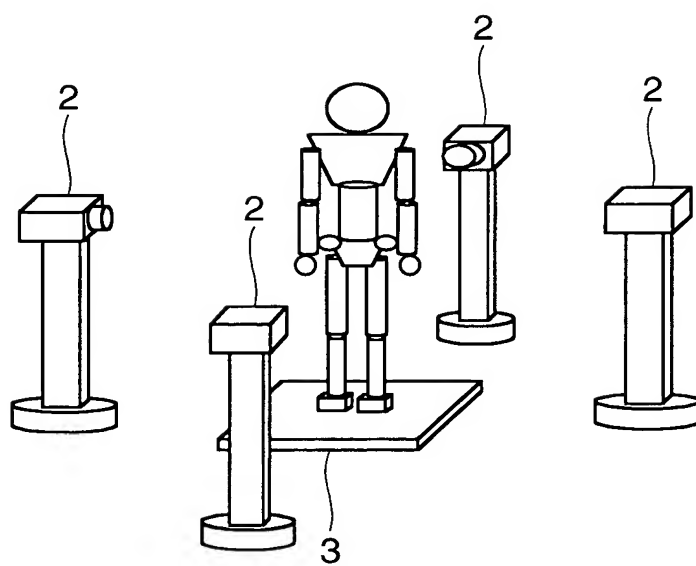


Fig.9

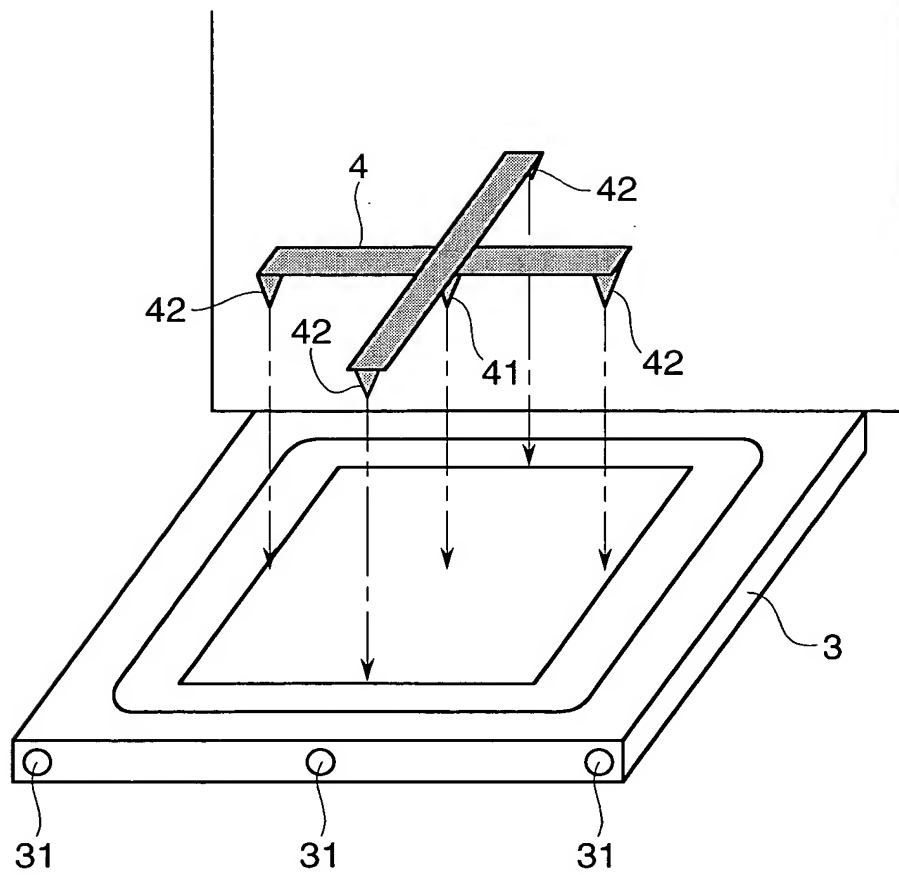


Fig.10

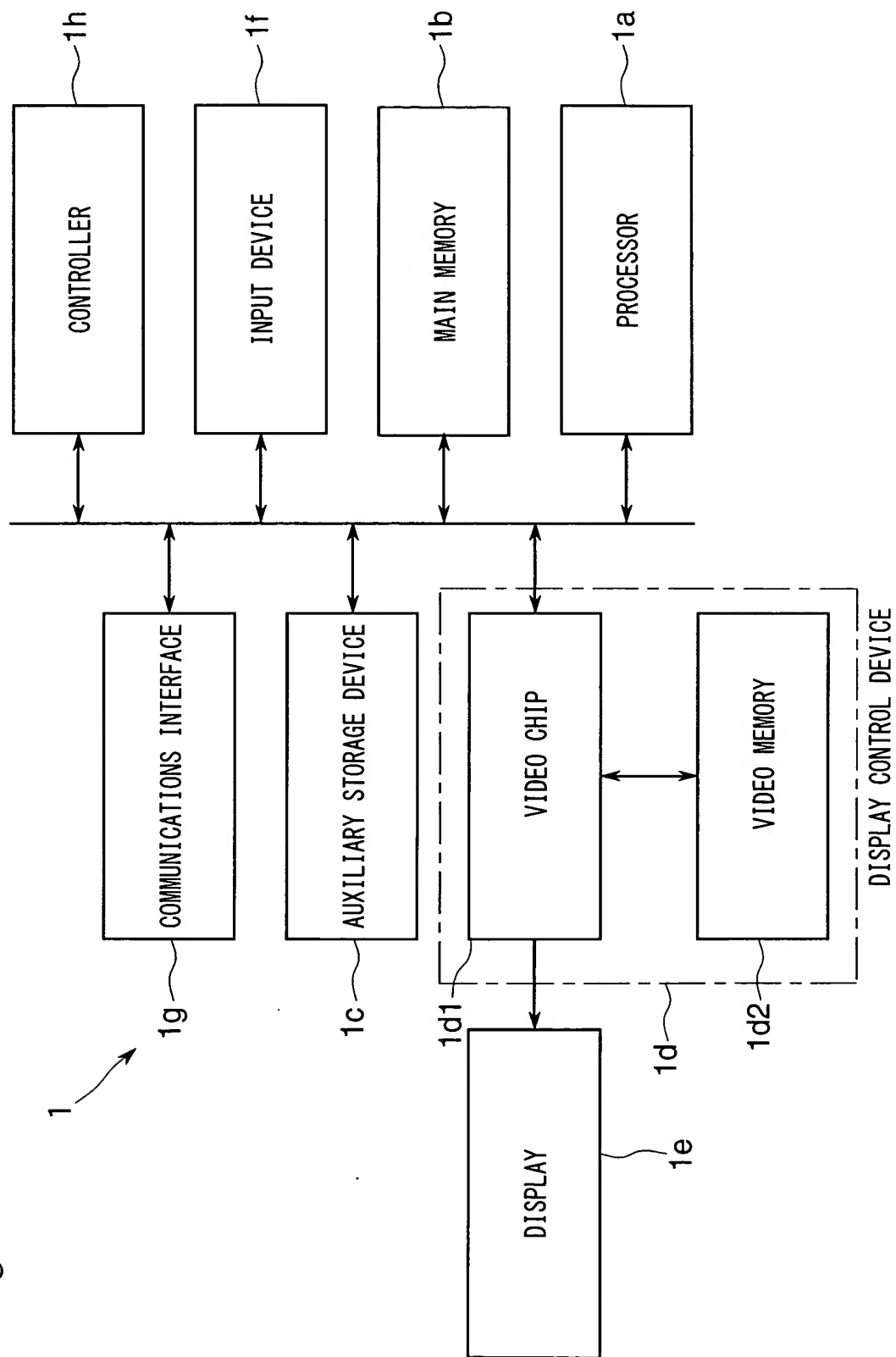


Fig.11

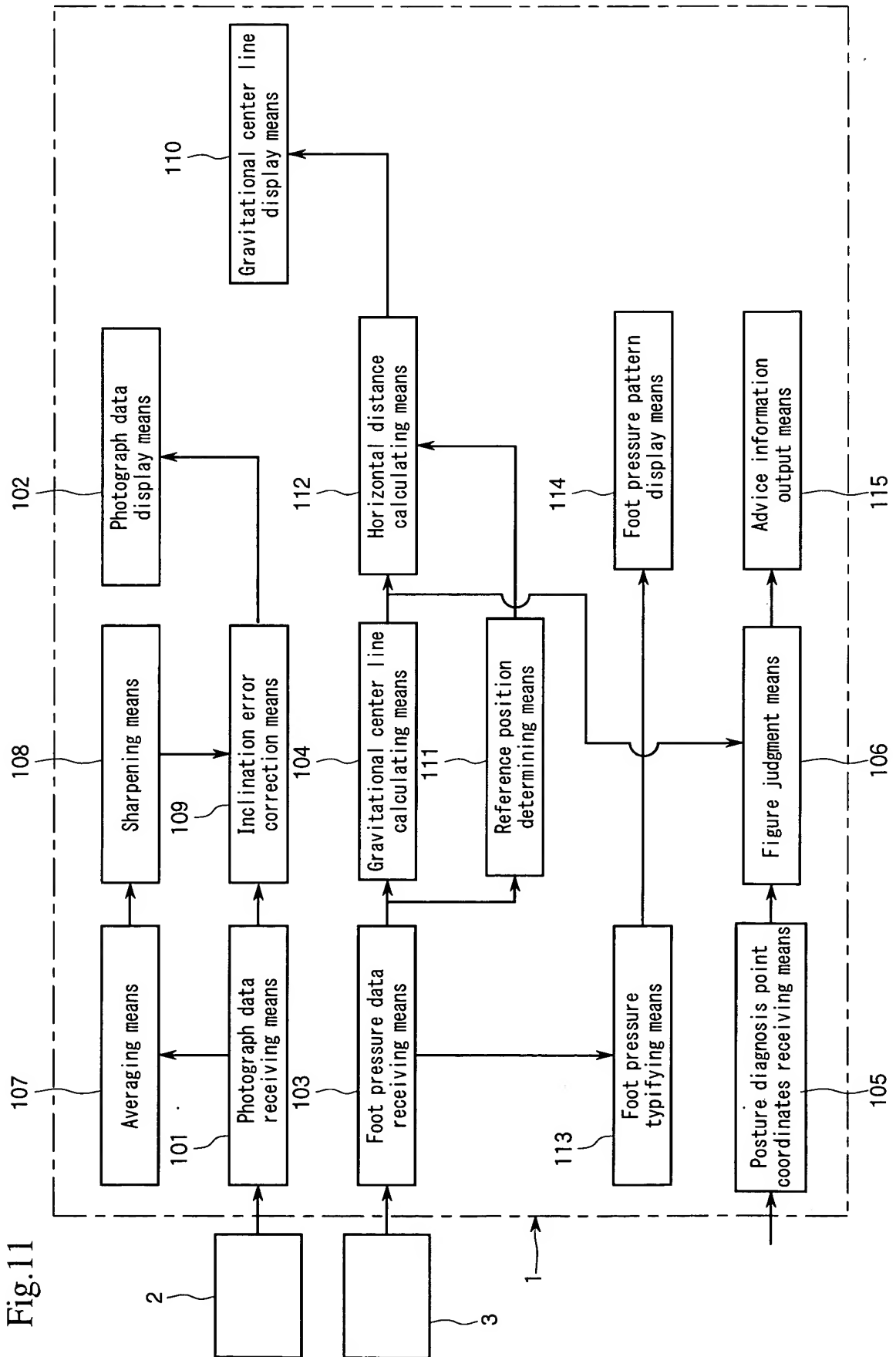
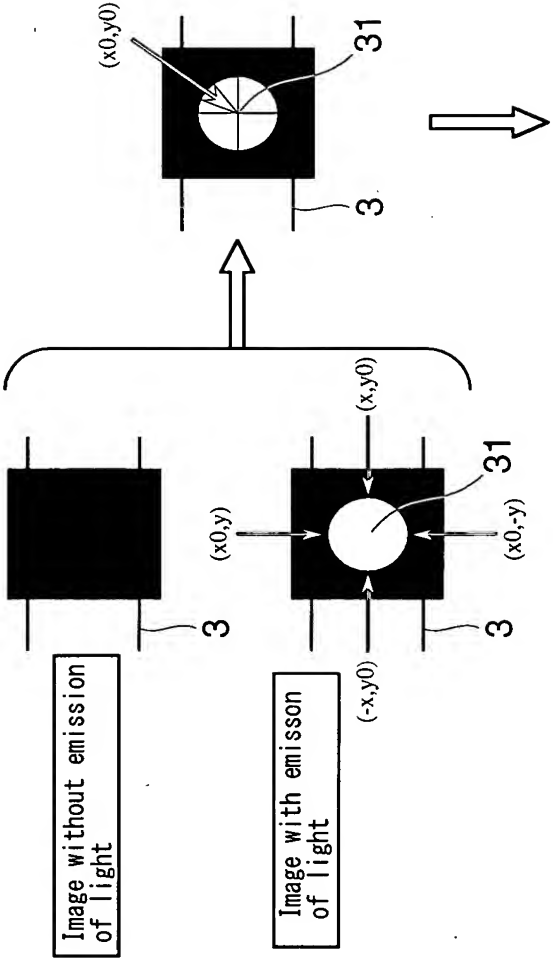


Fig.12

i	ii	iii
iv	v	vi
vii	viii	ix

Fig.13

An image without emission of light and an image with emission of light are compared to each other, and the coordinates of vertexes of the color changing boundary are determined to find the point of intersection of the coordinates as the center (x_0, y_0) . The centers of respective light-emitting bodies are determined and the inclination of the line linking the three points is observed.



The inclination of the image is corrected vertically based on the angle of the line linking the three points.

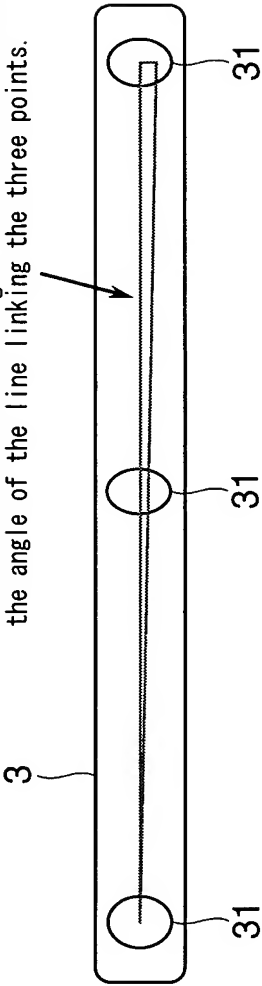
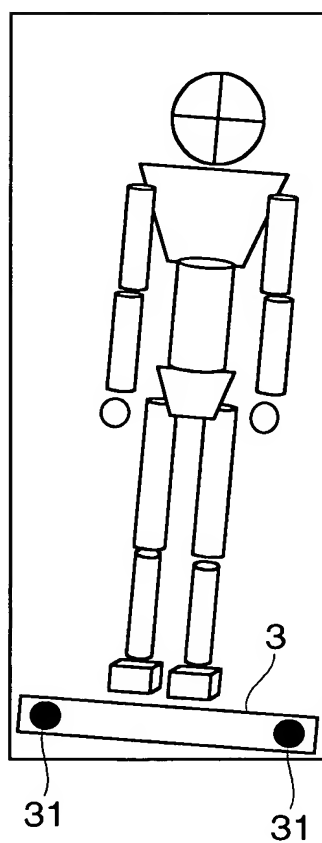
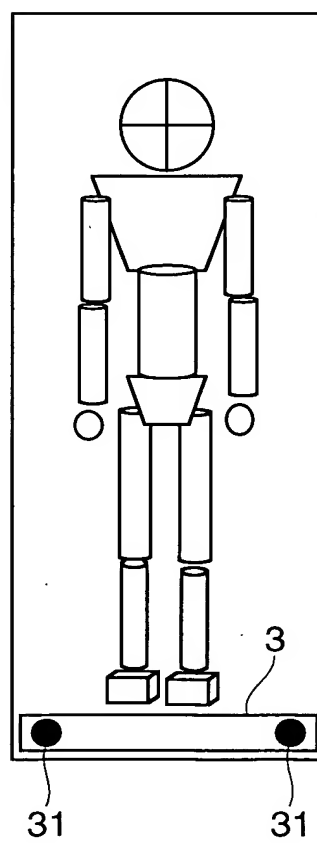


Fig.14



(a)



(b)

Fig.15

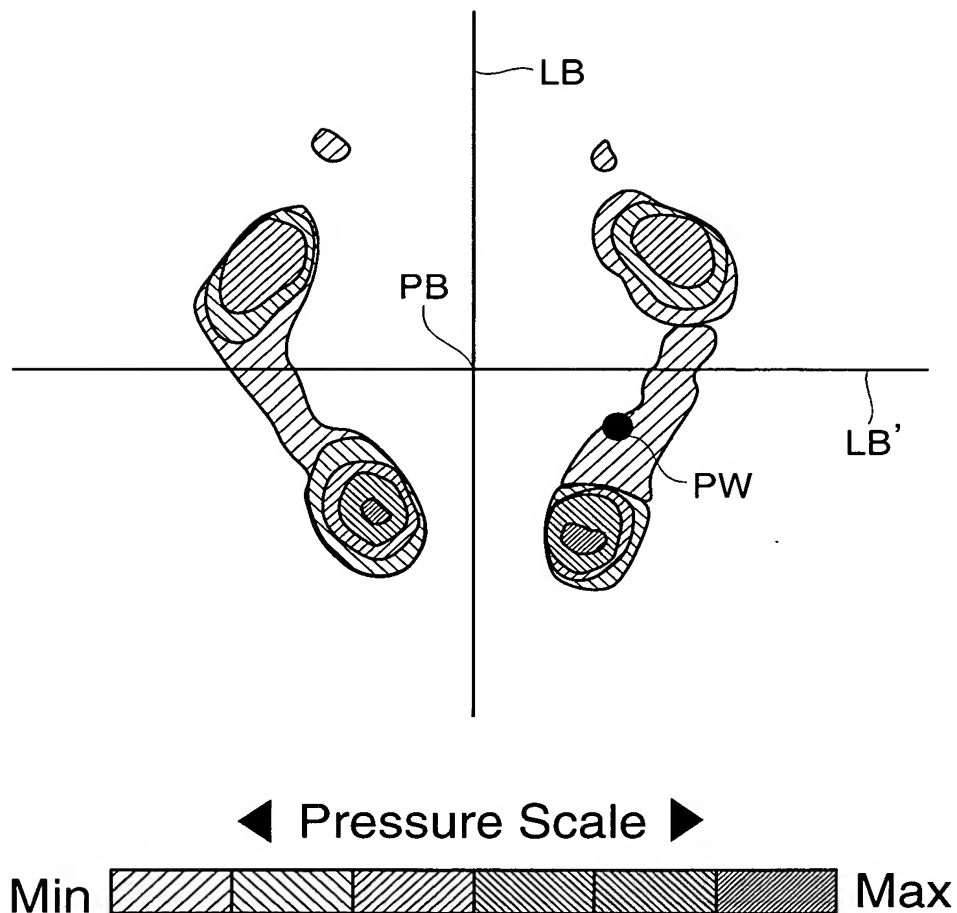


Fig.16

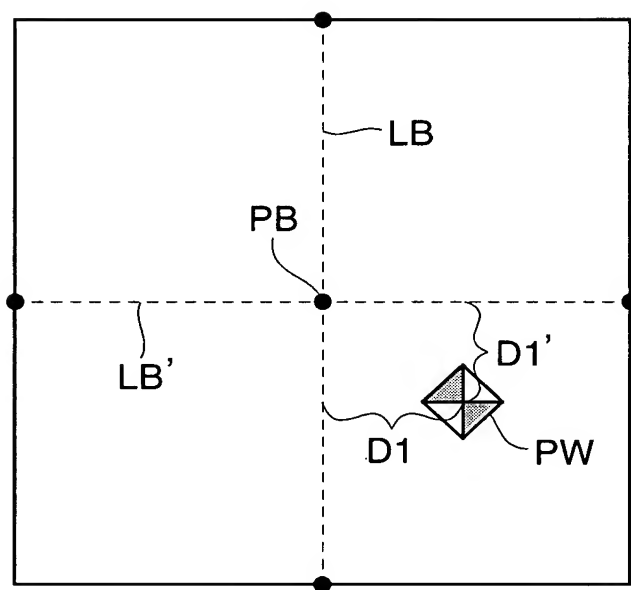


Fig.17

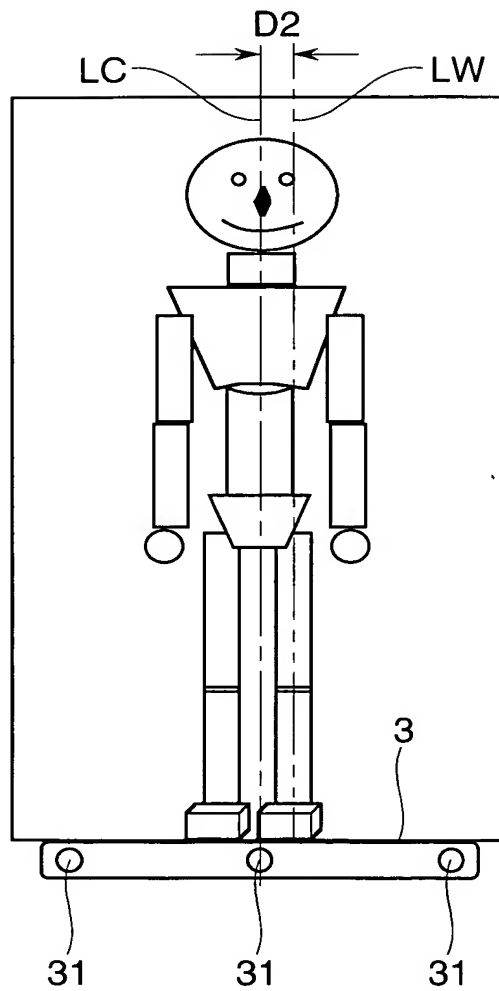


Fig.18A

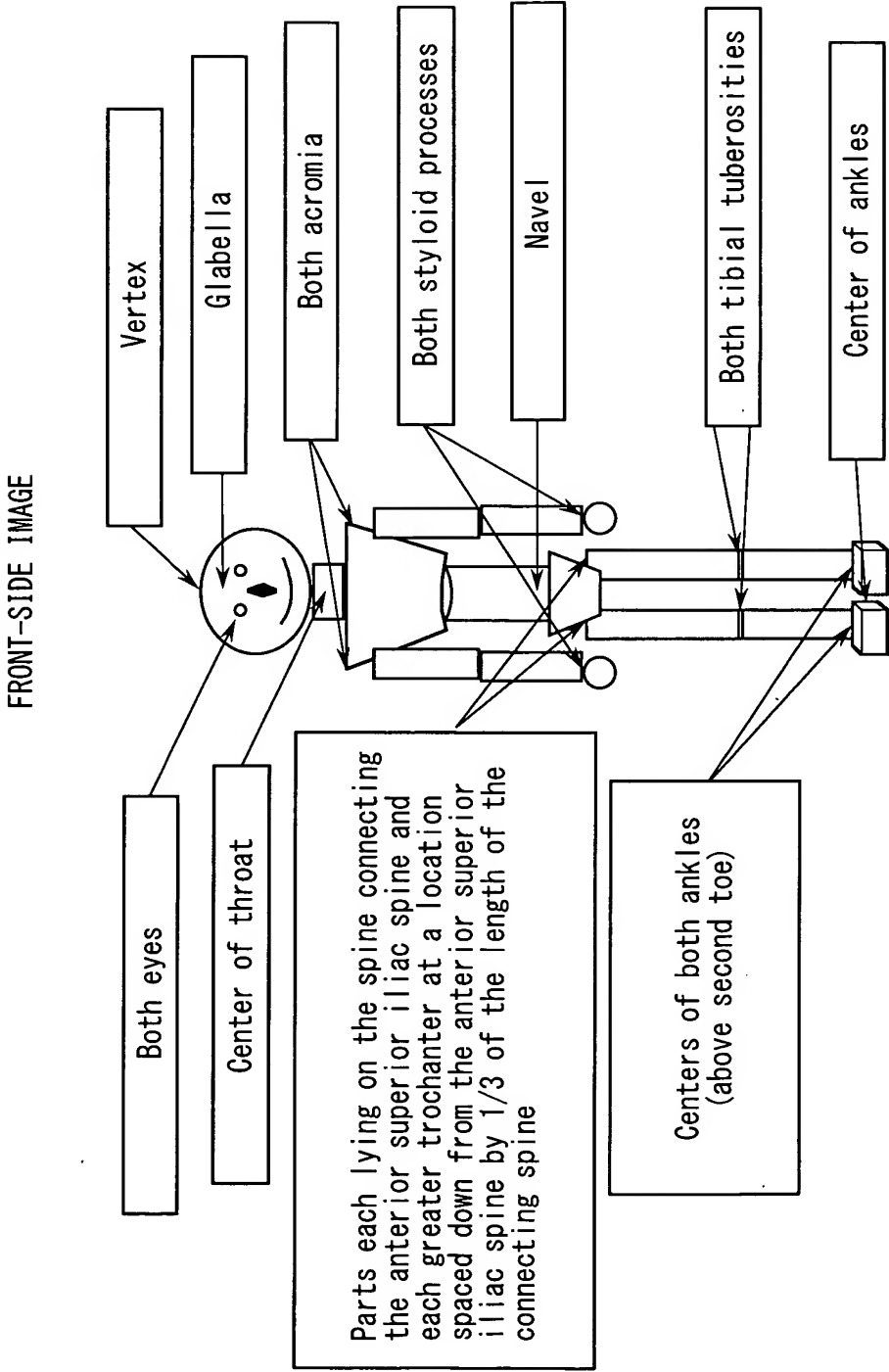


Fig.18B

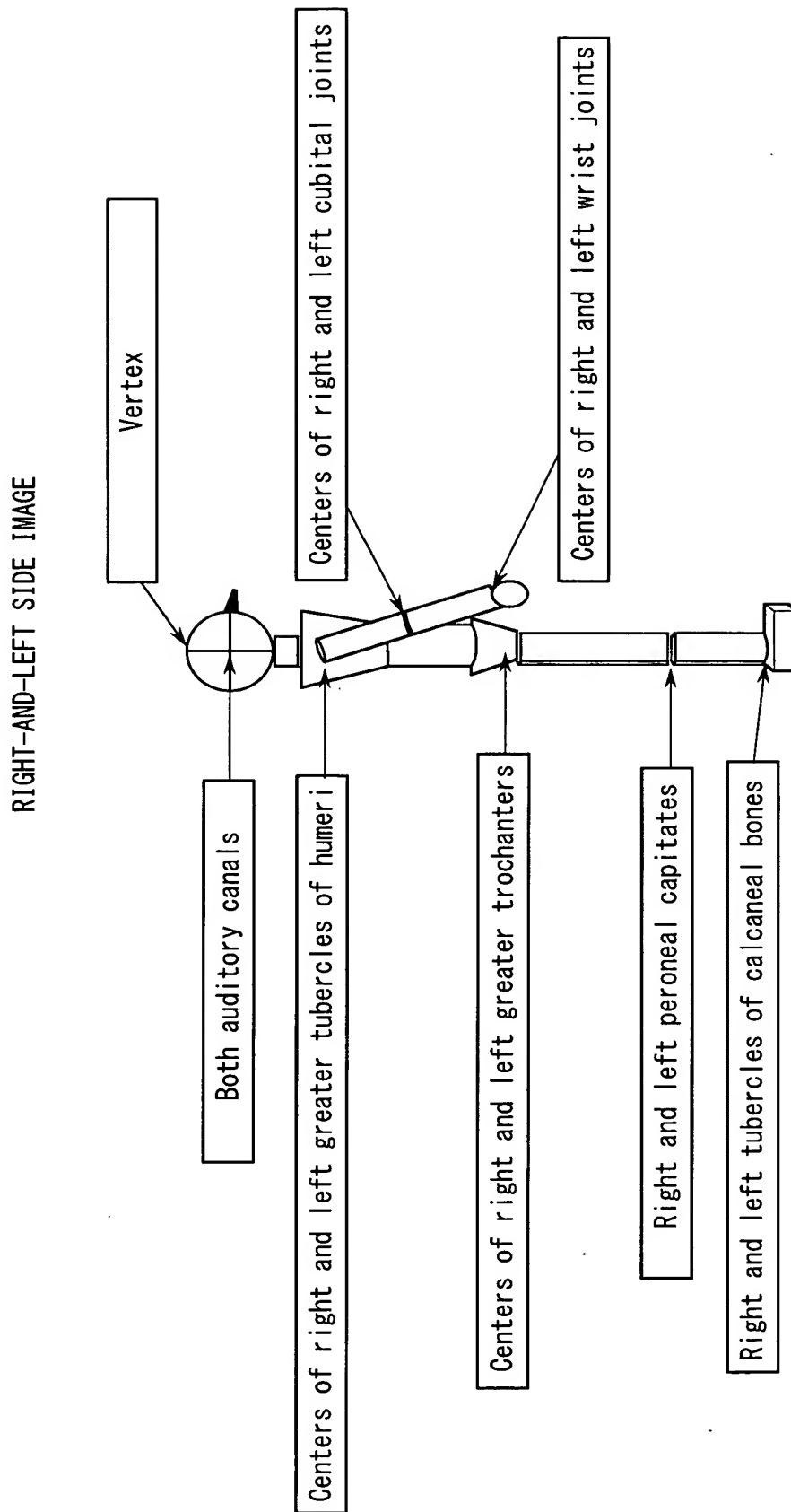


Fig.18C

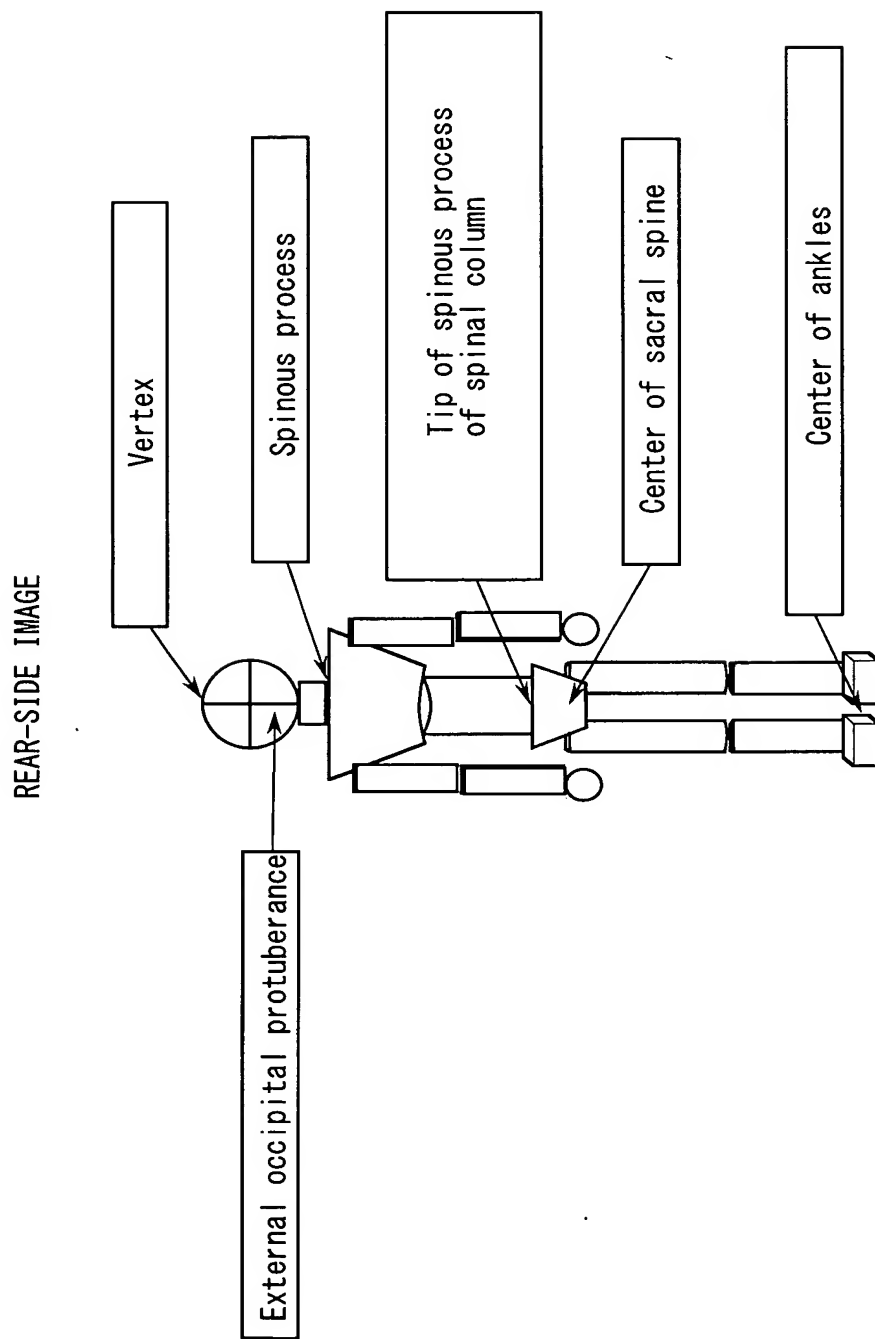


Fig.19

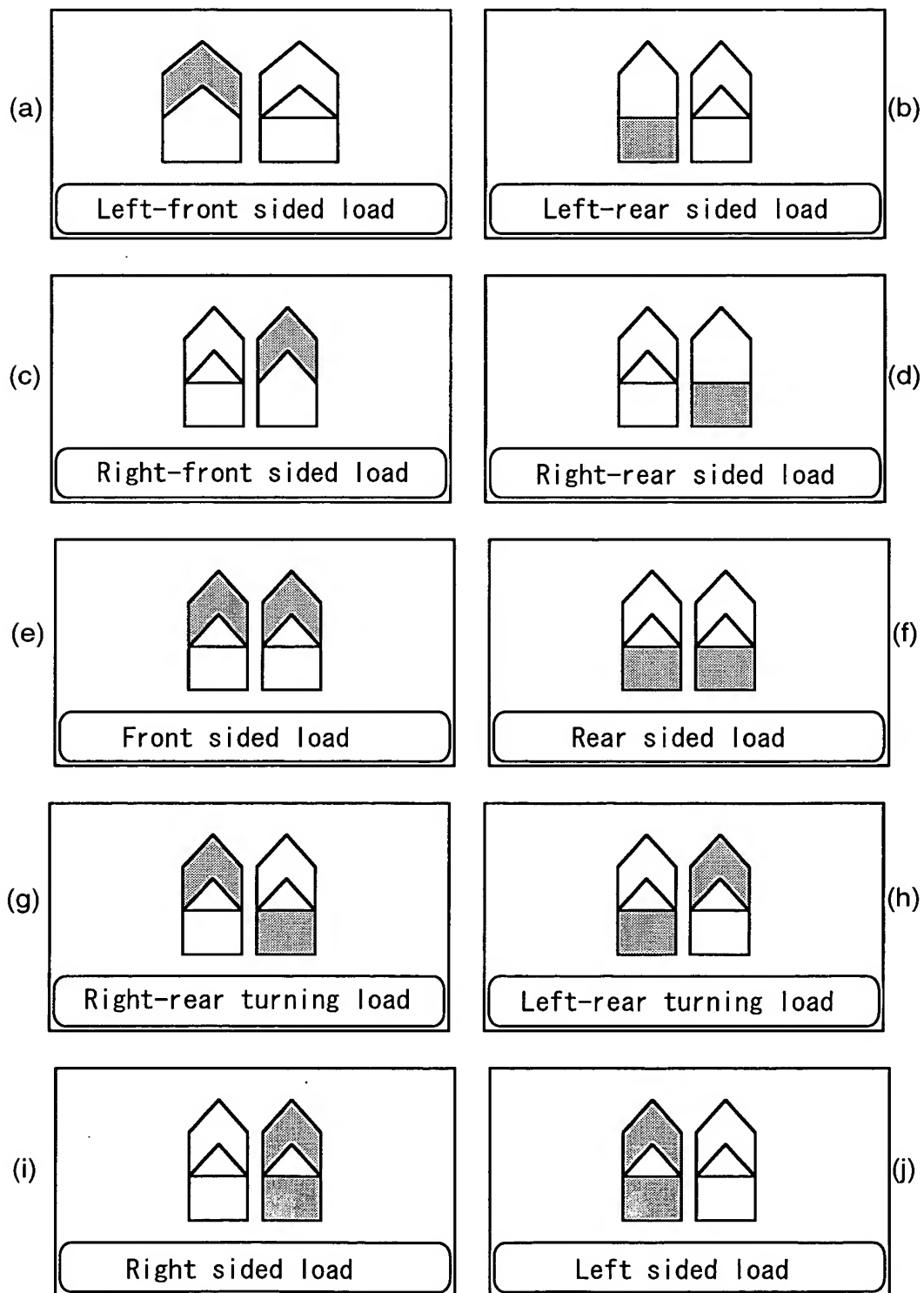


Fig. 20A

Distortion	Side	Body part	Direction	Abbreviation	Criteria for judgment
Inclination	Front side (horizontal)	Head	Left	H3l	Line linking the right and left auditory canals (eyes) is inclined leftward ※2.
			Horizontal	H3m	Line linking the right and left auditory canals (eyes) intersects the gravitational center line ※1 perpendicularly.
			Right	H3r	Line linking the right and left auditory canals (eyes) is inclined rightward ※3.
		Shoulders	Left	H2l	Line linking the right and left lesser tubercles of humeri is inclined leftward.
			Horizontal	H2m	Line linking the right and left lesser tubercles of humeri intersects the gravitational center line perpendicularly.
			Right	H2r	Line linking the right and left lesser tubercles of humeri is inclined rightward.
		Waist	Left	H1l	Line linking the right and left lower parts underlying the anterior superior iliac spine ※4 is inclined leftward.
			Horizontal	H1m	Line linking the right and left lower parts underlying the anterior superior iliac spine intersects the gravitational center line perpendicularly.
			Right	H1r	Line linking the right and left lower parts underlying the anterior superior iliac spine is inclined rightward.

※1 : Gravitational center line: the line which passes vertically through the gravitational center

※2: inclined leftward: the left-side half of the line is positioned lower than the right-side half of the line.

※3: inclined rightward: the right-side half of the line is positioned lower than the left-side half of the line.

※4: lower parts underlying the anterior superior iliac spine: the parts each of which lies on the line linking the anterior superior iliac spine and each greater trochanter at a location spaced down from the anterior superior iliac spine by 1/3 of the length of the line

Fig. 20B

Distortion	Side	Body part	Direction	Abbreviation	Criteria for judgment
Inclination	Front side (vertical)	Head part	Left	V3l	Line linking the center of the throat and the glabella is inclined leftward.
			Vertical	V3m	Line linking the center of the throat and the glabella is parallel with the gravitational center line.
			Right	V3r	Line linking the center of the throat and the glabella is inclined rightward.
		Trunk	Left	V2l	Line linking the navel and the center of the throat is inclined leftward.
			Vertical	V2m	Line linking the navel and the center of the throat is parallel with the gravitational center line.
			Right	V2r	Line linking the navel and the center of the throat is inclined rightward.
		Lower limbs	Left	V1l	Line linking the center of the ankles ※5 and the navel is inclined leftward.
			Vertical	V1m	Line linking the center of the ankles and the navel is parallel with the gravitational center line.
			Right	V1r	Line linking the center of the ankles and the navel is inclined rightward.

※5: center of the ankles: midpoint between the centers of both ankles

Fig. 20C

Distortion	Side	Body part	Direction	Abbreviation	Criteria for judgment
Inclination	Lateral side	Head part	Forward	S3f	Line linking the center of greater tubercle of humerus and the vertex is inclined forward.
			Vertical	S3m	Line linking the center of greater tubercle of humerus and the vertex is parallel with the gravitational center line.
			Rearward	S3b	Line linking the center of greater tubercle of humerus and the vertex is inclined rearward.
		Trunk	Forward	S2f	Line linking the center of greater trochanter and the center of greater tubercle of humerus is inclined forward.
			Vertical	S2m	Line linking the center of greater trochanter and the center of greater tubercle of humerus is parallel with the gravitational center line.
			Rearward	S2b	Line linking the center of greater trochanter and the center of greater tubercle of humerus is inclined rearward.
		Lower limbs	Forward	S1f	Line linking the tubercle of calcaneal bone and the center of greater trochanter is inclined forward.
			Vertical	S1m	Line linking the tubercle of calcaneal bone and the center of greater trochanter is parallel with the gravitational center line.
			Rearward	S1b	Line linking the tubercle of calcaneal bone and the center of greater trochanter is inclined rearward.

Fig. 20D

Distortion	Side	Body part	Direction	Abbreviation	Criteria for judgment
Twist	Top	Head part	Left	U3l	The left auditory canal is positioned more rearward than the right auditory canal with respect to the frontal plane※6 used as a reference.
			No twist	U3m	Line linking the right and left auditory canals is parallel with the frontal plane.
			Right	U3r	The right auditory canal is positioned more rearward than the left auditory canal with respect to the frontal plane used as a reference.
		Trunk	Left	U2l	The center of the left greater tubercle of humerus is positioned more rearward than the right greater tubercle of humerus with respect to the frontal plane used as a reference.
			No twist	U2m	The centers of the right and left greater tubercles of humeri are parallel with the frontal plane.
			Right	U2r	The center of the right greater tubercle of humerus is positioned more rearward than the left greater tubercle of humerus with respect to the frontal plane used as a reference.
		Waist	Left	U1l	The center of the left greater trochanter is positioned more rearward than the right greater trochanter with respect to the frontal plane used as a reference.
			No twist	U1m	The centers of the right and left greater trochanters are parallel with the frontal plane.
			Right	U1r	The center of the right greater trochanter is positioned more rearward than the left greater trochanter with respect to the frontal plane used as a reference.

※6: frontal plane: the plane which divides a human body into a front half and a rear half

Fig. 20E

Distortion	Side	Body part	Direction	Abbreviation	Criteria for judgment
Curve	Front side	Knees		HK0	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle※7, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle※7.
				HK1	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the right side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle.
				HK2	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the left side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle.
				HK3	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the right side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the left side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle.
				HK4	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the left side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle.
				HK5	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the right side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle.
				HK6	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the left side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the right side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle.
				HK7	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the right side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the right side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle.
				HK8	The right tibial tuberosity is positioned on the left side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the right ankle, while the left tibial tuberosity positioned on the left side with respect to the vertical line drawn from the center of the left ankle.

※7: center of right (left) ankle: above the second toe

Fig. 20F

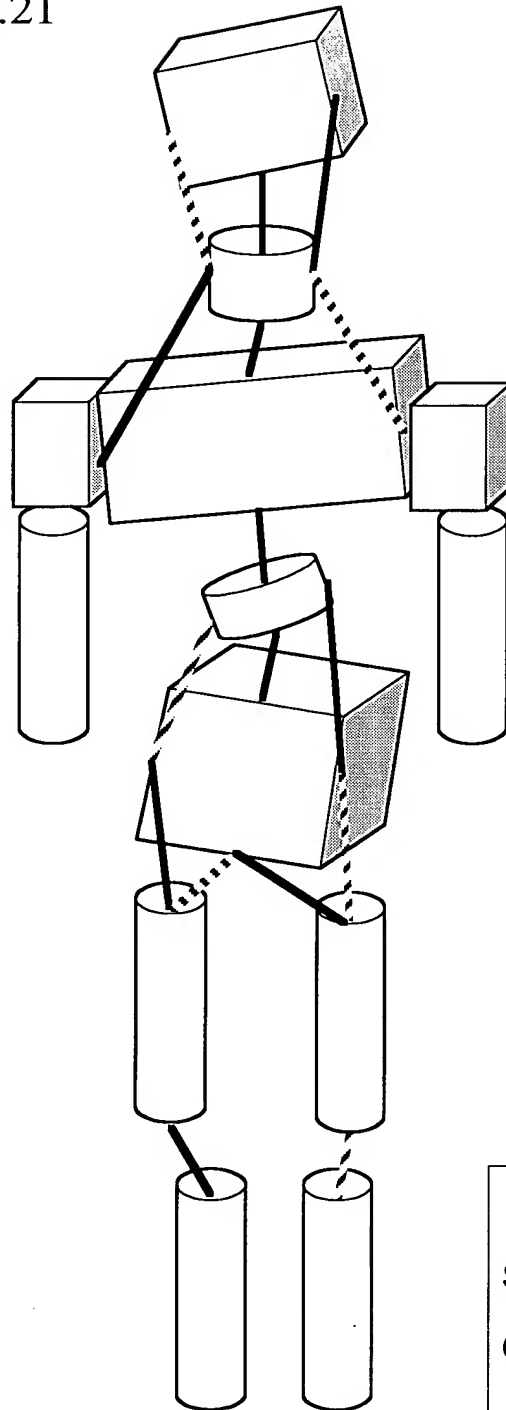
Distortion	Side	Body part	Direction	Abbreviation	Criteria for judgment
Curve	Lateral side	Knees		SK0	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned on the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned on the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.
				SK1	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned on the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned more forward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.
				SK2	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned on the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned more rearward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.
				SK3	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned more forward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned on the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.
				SK4	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned more forward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned more forward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.
				SK5	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned more forward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned more rearward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.
				SK6	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned more rearward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned on the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.
				SK7	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned more rearward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned more forward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.
				SK8	The frontal lateral epicondyle of the right femur is positioned more rearward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the right calcaneal bone, while the frontal lateral epicondyle of the left femur positioned more rearward than the vertical line drawn from the tubercle of the left calcaneal bone.

©Abbreviations are used to represent inclinations of respective of the waist, shoulder and head part on the front side in terms of the horizontal direction, inclinations of respective of the lower limbs, trunk and head part on the front side in terms of the vertical direction, inclinations of respective of the lower limbs, trunk and head part on the lateral side, inclinations of respective of the lower limbs, trunk and head part on the top side, breadthwise curves of the knees and fore-and-aft curves of the knees, respectively, and appropriate ones of the abbreviations are combined to represent different figure types.

©There are 54 categories inclusive of distortion-free ones.

©There are 27 types as combinations of three categories on the front side in terms of the horizontal direction, 27 types as combinations of three categories on the front side in terms of the vertical direction, 27 types as combinations of three categories on the lateral side, 27 types as combinations of three categories on the top side, 8 types on the front side of the knees, and 8 types on the lateral side of the knees.

Fig.21



Note

Stretched —————

Contracted - - - - -